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were isolated and premises were disinfected. The authorities maintain inspection of arriving vessels. The local cases of smallpox occurred in parts of the city not connected with the shipping. During the week ended August 20, 5 cases of smallpox with 3 deaths and 12 cases of yellow fever with 7 deaths were reported.

Yellow Fever on Steamship from Para.

Consul-General Aymé, at Lisbon, Portugal, reported July 30, through the Department of State:

A death from yellow fever occurred at sea on the steamship *Augustine*, bound from Para to Liverpool via Lisbon. The death occurred July 25, 2 days before the arrival of the vessel at Madeira. The *Augustine* proceeded to Lisbon, where all necessary measures were taken.

CHINA.

AMOY—Plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Moorhead reports, July 19 and 26:

During the week ended July 16 four deaths from plague were reported in the international settlement of Kulangsu, and during the week ended July 23 one death from plague was reported.

To within a week or so ago the international settlement had been free from plague, the first being an imported case from Amoy city. Should a case occur in a Chinese family in the country districts the members who are healthy at the time come over to the settlement, as they feel that they are under better sanitary and health conditions there, and have also the benefit of better medical treatment at the hands of the Chinese hospital assistants. It is almost impossible to trace such cases or to prevent their coming into the settlement.

Plague still continues to be mild in Amoy city.

During the week ended July 23 the total number of deaths at Amoy city was 17, of which number only 2 or 3 were attributed to plague. Reports received from missions in the outlying districts show plague present but in mild form.

SHANGHAI—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, July 25 and August 2:

During the week ended July 23 there were 5 deaths from smallpox among natives, and, during the week ended July 30, 1 death from smallpox occurred among foreigners.

Relapsing fever and leprosy were reported at Hankau among natives.

HAWAII.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Piihuona, 4 miles from Hilo, April 9, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports, August 1:

HONOLULU—Plague-prevention Work.

Week ended August 13, 1910.

Total rats and mongoose taken	863
Trapped	777
Found dead (<i>mus rattus</i> , 1)	1
Shot from trees	85
Examined bacteriologically	740
Plague rats	0
Classification of animals trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	58
<i>Mus musculus</i>	370
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	70
<i>Mus rattus</i>	272
Mongoose	7
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	20
<i>Mus rattus</i>	55
Average number of traps set daily	1,738

INDIA.

BOMBAY—Increased Mortality.

Consul Dennison reports, July 30 and August 4:

The mortality returns for the city of Bombay for the week ended July 26, 1910, show a serious increase, due largely to the continued unseasonable weather. During the month of July, which should ordinarily be the wettest of the year, practically no rain has fallen.

The number of deaths was 802 as against 569 in the corresponding week in 1909, and 100 more than in the immediately preceding week.

The grave feature of the returns is the terrible mortality in child life. Thirty per cent of the total was among children less than 1 year old, and nearly 50 per cent among children under 5 years.

The death rate of the city is over 42 per 1,000. There are, however, to be found certain circumstances which may be taken as explanatory, in some degree, of the situation, as the presence in the city of a large temporary population and an abnormal rainy season.

Week ended August 2, 1910. The extraordinary difference which changes in the weather make upon the health of a city is amply demonstrated in the mortality returns for Bombay in the past week.

The rains have now started again and this change has caused a striking improvement, as shown in the figures for the week under review.

During the week previous 802 deaths were recorded. In the week just ended the total was 658, an improvement of 144. This brings the mortality exactly to the mean of the past 5 years and just 100 above the corresponding figures in 1909.

Apparently if it were not for the exceptionally high mortality among children the record would be exceptionally favorable. This is still an unsatisfactory feature of the returns for the past week. Infant mortality continues to be large. It accounted for no fewer than 47 per cent of the whole mortality last week and 64 per cent of the deaths among children were of infants under 12 months.

Plague, which a week ago seemed to be rising, has suddenly dropped to last year's level.

The death rate per thousand of the population stands at 34.99.